(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1458.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1773.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 17.

THIS city was lately ſet on fire in five different parts; two women ſlaves, who were accuſed and convicted of being the authors of it, have been ſtrangled. Laſt Tueſday a Tartar arrived here with the news, that three days after the plenipotentiaries had ſeparated, there had been a ſharp ſkirmiſh near Couie, between the Ottomans and the Ruſſians, to the diſadvantage of the former; that the Ruſſians had advanced as far as Ruſſig, within twelve miles of the grand viſir's camp. Nevertheleſs, a report prevails, that there has been an action between the Turks and the Ruſſian coſſacs, between Sileſtria and Ruſſig, in which the latter were defeated; moreover, that the Maniottes, who have been joined by ſome hundreds of Albanians, are deſtroying part of the Morea.

PARIS, *May* 20. A man pretending to be a prophet, appeared here in February laſt; he went to all the houſes, preaching to the ſervants repentance and amendment; he looked ſo compoſed and ſo ſpiritual, that moſt of them took him under their protection, and ſupplied him with the neceſſaries of life, for two or three months. The lieutenant of the police being informed of it, ordered a commiſſary to enquire about the man; in conſequence, an officer of the police, brought him before the commiſſary. He told the magiſtrate that he was born in heaven, and ſent by the Almighty in an human form, to the capital of France, as the place of rendezvous of all ſorts of debauchery, bad examples, wickedneſs, &c. that his name was the Avant-Coureur of the deſtruction of the city, which would be at an end the 13th of May; that a comet would appear in the month of April; if it had one tail, an earthquake would be the inſtrument of its deſtruction; if it had two, there would be a fire-rain; but if twenty parts of the inhabitants of that city changed their way of living, God would forgive the reſt, and keep it ſafe for thirty years more. When the commiſſary heard this ſtory, he put ſome queſtions to him, but he told him that he would not compromiſe in anſwer with him, being ſent to preach to the people, to confound vice, and to comfort the poor in ſpirit; that he ſhould give no anſwer but to the king, as the envoy of the king of kings. The report having been made to the lieutenant of the police, he ordered the prophet to be brought before him. He repeated to that magiſtrate the ſame ſtory, and refuſed to give any other ſatisfaction: he added only, that he was ſure to be proſecuted for doing his duty. The lieutenant of the police employed all his rhetoric to draw him into a fair argument, but in vain. He ſent him to Bicêtre, where he is at preſent. A fine apartment has been granted him, and very good accommodations. No body is admitted to ſpeak with him, but by permiſſion of the magiſtrate. Several doctors of the Sorbonne have paid him friendly viſits, though to no purpoſe. He continues in his confinement, till he will give more ſatisfactory anſwers. Abſtracted from this ſtrange tale, he appears very ſenſible, and a good ſcholar. He is extremely reſigned to his confinement: his liberty has been offered, if he cauſes to give ſome more light upon his miſſion, but he has refuſed, declaring he is ordered not to go farther upon that matter, and that he will die a faithful ſervant to the maſter who ſent him.

HAGUE, *June* 2. Authentic letters from Peterſburgh, dated May 11, confirm the news of the advantage lately gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks, near Siliſtria, with theſe further particulars; that the latter having, in a neighbouring iſland, a body of about 1000 men, General Potemkin ſent thither a colonel with ſome cavalry, who, from an ambuſcade, attacked them ſo briſkly, that they loſt 500 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

LONDON,

May 20. On Tueſday evening nine women, one dreſſed in the uniform of a captain of a man of war, another like a lieutenant, and the other ſeven in the dreſs of common ſailors, with cockades, &c. went about this city as a preſs-gang, and frightened ſeveral young fellows, who ran from them; but at length the pretended lieutenant was taken into cuſtody, and yeſterday carried before alderman Trecothick, at Guildhall; when on her declaring that their appearing in that manner was only to ſee how many young fellows they could frighten, which were many, but not with any bad deſign, and promiſing not to be guilty of the like for the future, ſhe was diſmiſſed with a reprimand.

May 22. The people of this country may juſtly ſay the houſe of commons have "done thoſe things which they ought not to have done," and "have left undone thoſe things which they ought to have done." They have reſolved to ſeize on territories to which they have no legal claim, and are for demanding reſtitution from a noble lord to gratify revenge, and gladden the hearts of the envious and the malignant; but they have not yet demanded of the grand defaulter of unaccounted millions what part of the publick money is remaining in his hands, for fear it ſhould incapacitate him, in future, from honouring a ſon's draughts for 30,000l. at a time, to pay off what courtiers and gamblers call debts of honour.

May 25. A duel was fought yeſterday in Stepney-fields, between two tradeſmen in the city, the youngeſt of whom is about 37 years of age, concerning a young woman about 20, to whom they both made their addreſſes; the eldeſt is wounded in the breaſt, and, as it is thought, dangerouſly.

Extract of a letter from Venice, May 22.

"The warlike preparations of this republick are ſtill continued, and with redoubled vigour. The ſuddenneſs of theſe meaſures has amazed the people; and the perſeverance which is uſed confirms the opinion, that the republick have ſome fear of being attacked by a certain great power."

Tranſlation of part of a letter from Berlin.

"Our warlike preparations are purſued with more than uſual vigour; and though we have a well diſciplined army of 250,000 men, ready to take the field, yet our king has lately taken into pay the Heſſian and Brunſwick troops; and the emperor, with whom our king is in a ſtrict union and alliance, has likewiſe taken the Saxon and Palatine troops into pay. The ſecrets of our cabinet, you know, are impenetrable; yet the beſt politicians affirm, that this formidable armament cannot ſolely be meant to ſecure the poſſeſſion of Poland, but; that certainly our king and the emperor, will put in force their favourite ſcheme, of annihilating our ancient ſyſtem of government in Germany, and to eſtabliſh out of its ruins, two formidable monarchies. The impotence of the different powers, and the tyranny and oppreſſion of the German princes, bid fair for ſuch an event ſoon to take place."

May 29. Yeſterday the lord mayor held a court of common council, in purſuance of a ſummons, "to conſider of an application to parliament, reſpecting a bill now depending, relating to the Eaſt-India company." Mr. Alderman Kirkman very ably went into the particulars of the bill, and proved incontestibly that the bill was no leſs injurious to the rights of every corporate body in the kingdom from its principle, than a direct and immediate attack on the privileges of the Eaſt-India company, and the rights of the proprietors, ſecured to them by charter and by parliament. He afterwards expatiated on the conſequences of placing ſo enormous a power in the crown, to the total deſtruction of the conſtitution, and concluded with moving for a petition to the houſe of commons againſt the bill now depending, and for inſtructions to the members to oppoſe its progreſs in the houſe. Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſeconded Mr. Alderman Kirkman, and obſerved, that the bill was founded on the principles of iniquity and robbery, as well as a barefaced violation of the publick faith, and therefore ought to be oppoſed by every corporation in the kingdom, as well as by every elector in it. Mr. Kirkman's motions were then carried unanimouſly, and the petition was ordered to be immediately preſented to the houſe of commons, which was done accordingly.

To the hon. the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament aſſembled.

The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled,

Sheweth,

"That this court, having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration a bill now depending in parliament, intitled, a bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, as well in India as in Europe, are of opinion, that the ſaid bill is a direct and dangerous attack on the liberties of the people, and will, if paſſed into a law, prove of the moſt fatal conſequences to the ſecurity of property in general, and particularly the franchiſes of every corporate body in this kingdom; firſt, by throwing ſuch an acceſſion of power into the hands of the crown; and ſecondly, by deſtroying without any legal proceeding, or any juſt cauſe, the moſt ſacred rights of the ſubject, purchaſed for a valuable conſideration, and ſanctified by the moſt ſolemn charters and acts of parliament.

"That this court is the more alarmed by theſe proceedings, as the privileges the city of London enjoys ſtand on the ſame ſecurity as thoſe of the Eaſt-India company, which are thus attempted to be violated, and as the bill has been brought into the houſe of commons with a degree of ſecrecy, incompatible with the principles of the conſtitution in matters of ſuch publick concern.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this honourable houſe, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law."

June 3. Yeſterday the American paper currency bill paſſed the houſe of commons.

June 4. A report prevails that the Dutch have actually refuſed the withdrawing any part of their naval force from the Eaſt-Indies, which the Engliſh memorial lately delivered them peremptorily inſiſts on.

Orders are given for three men of war of the line to be got ready immediately: their ſtation, we hear, is to be off Rhode Iſland in America.

June 5. All thoughts or expectations of a ſpeedy peace between the porte and the court of Peterſburgh are for the preſent entirely vaniſhed.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, May 25.

"Orders have been juſt iſſued by the department of war, to raiſe 20,000 men immediately in the northern provinces of Ruſſia, and a body of 5000 horſe in the provinces of Ingrea, Livonia, and Novagorod. Cannon, ſmall arms, powder, ſhot, and all kinds of military ſtores, are conſtantly arriving here from England, Holland, France, Sweden, Hamburgh, &c. And the greateſt aſſiduity is uſed in fitting out the ſhips of war, at Revel, Riga, and on the coaſts of the Black Sea; to man which the greateſt bounties and encouragements are offered."

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 28.

"A letter from Marſeilles, from a very creditable hand, ſays, that the royal order for preſſing every merchant-ſhip coming into that harbour, which was retalled the firſt of this month, has been iſſued again, in conſequence of which they preſs every merchant-ſhip of our own nation; and we are informed from Corſica, that they preſs people in every corner there. We are alſo informed by letters from different parts of the kingdom, that ſeamen daily paſs in their way to Breſt and Toulon; and from different parts in Spain we learn, that all their armed ſhips are actually ordered to join ours in the Mediterranean. By all theſe, and ſtill more corroborating circumſtances, we may judge with certainty, that our court will very ſoon declare themſelves againſt Ruſſia."

Extract of a letter from Colebrook-dale, May 31.

"About four o'clock on Thurſday morning laſt, a dreadful tremor of the earth, which laſted above ten minutes, was ſenſibly felt in this neighbourhood; at the Birches upwards of thirty acres of land moved from its former ſituation, and ten acres (moſtly a bank) that lay by the Severn, ſlipt quite acroſs the river and ſtopt up the channel, but the water ſoon made its way, and has already worn a channel, and at a conſiderable diſtance joins its uſual courſe. Where the the river ran is now a high bank, with twenty lofty oaks ſtanding upon it; the other land followed the bank, with hedges and trees ſtanding (except a few which are overturned); and to the extent of two miles of good arable and paſture rendered uſeleſs for the preſent, the ground being ſeparated into chaſms from ſix inches to as many yards, and ſome few at leaſt twenty yards over. Mounts are reduced into hollows, and hollows into mounts. The turnpike-road is moved above thirty yards towards the Severn, and rendered to all appearance, for ever impaſſable. A barn was carried about the ſame diſtance and thrown into a hollow. The appearance is dreadful beyond deſcription."

June 8. The negociation of the treaty between the courts of Peterſburgh and Stockholm has aſtoniſhed all the politicians in France, ſo great a blow to the French intereſt in Sweden being very little expected at this juncture.

Some letters from the continent ſay, that the king of Pruſſia had like to have been burned lately by reading in bed. He had fallen aſleep, during which the curtains had taken fire.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Suffolk's, with ſome diſpatches from Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Vienna.

Extract of a letter from Glouceſter, June 7.

"On Thurſday arrived here a barge belonging to the widow Rogers, of Shrewſbury, which brings an account that the Severn has already formed a channel for itſelf through the meadow into which it was turned by the ſlip of the bank mentioned in our laſt. The people on board this barge ſay they were the firſt that ventured through the new cut, and that they had ſufficient depth of water, though they were loaded with 30 tons of goods. The ſpot where this remarkable event happened is thus deſcribed; the Birches was a conſiderable eminence that overlooked the Severn and the meadows on the oppoſite ſide; it lay 400 yards below Builders, or Buildwas Bridge, which is about ten miles from Shrewſbury. The ſlip is ſuppoſed to have been cauſed by the late rains, which, getting down to the rock on which this bank ſtood, looſened the foundation, and its weight carried it into the river. The depth of the earth that moved appears to be 20 yards, and the quantity of land 20 acres or rather more. The turnpike road is moved ſeveral yards, and turned up edgeways. The people above Buildwas ſay they were greatly terrified before they knew of the ſlip, for the Severn ran up towards Shrewſbury with a great current for a conſiderable time; a circumſtance never before heard of."

WHITEHALL, *June* 5. The king has been pleaſed to appoint William Campbell, Eſq; (commonly called lord William Campbell) to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majeſty's province of South-Carolina, in America, in the room of Lord Charles Greville Montague.

The king has been alſo pleaſed to appoint Francis Legge, Eſq; to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majeſty's province of Nova-Scotia, in America, in the room of Lord William Campbell.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 9.

Extract of a letter from our correſpondent at Penſacola, dated July 12, 1773.

"By the veſſel that carries this to you, goes the committee ſent out by the company of military adventurers, for exploring the lands on the Miſſiſſippi. Theſe gentlemen (who have been very indefatigable in the execution of their commiſſion) return perfectly ſatisfied with the ſoil, climate, and great natural advantages of this country; and indeed it would be no eaſy taſk to find a rational objection to either. The ſettlement of that part of the country contiguous to the Natchez, goes on with incredible rapidity; excluſive of above four hundred families that within the laſt ſix weeks have come down the Ohio from Virginia and the Carolinas, no leſs than four veſſels have arrived from North-Carolina only, filled with inhabitants. Parſon Sweezy, with his little party from New-Jerſey, are ſafely arrived, and began their ſettlement on the lands reſerved for them."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 19.

To the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Reverend Sir, July 3, 1773.

HAVING not, till now, had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing your addreſs to the publick, publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1446; I embrace the firſt opportunity of attempting to acquire your thanks: the thanks you have promiſed to any perſon, who ſhall convince you, that you are materially wrong, and that your errors may be pernicious.

I ſuppoſe, it will readily be allowed, that this your addreſs was intended, as the performance of your engagement to the publick, viz. "to give a true and "fair account of *the clergy's real aims* in petitioning "for a biſhop."——Though you are tolerably tedious in telling your tale, and I have given all the attention to it I could, I cannot find, in illuſtrating your main point, *the real aims and views of the clergy*, ſo much as one ſentence, that can give the leaſt ſatisfaction to an impartial reader. You do, indeed, pretend to inform the publick of the *only plan* on which the epiſcopate has *ever* been propoſed, viz. "The biſhop ſhall have no coercive authority, nor any expectation of acquiring "any, over the laity; he ſhall be empowered to interfere with no privileges, either civil or religious, enjoyed by any ſociety, profeſſing chriſtianity, but differing from the eſtabliſhed church; ſhall have no "powers in temporal matters, of any kind, but ſhall "be confined," &c. "This, I *aver*, (you ſay) is "the *only* epiſcopate that has *ever* been aſked, or *wiſhed* for." This, Sir, is ſpeaking comprehenſively and roundly. But is this, your ſimple aſſertion, ſufficient, think you, to remove the unfavourable ſuſpicions of the publick, concerning the aims and views of, at leaſt, ſome of the clergy in petitioning for a biſhop? Does it appear, that the reſt of the clergy have authoriſed you to make this aſſertion? No; even in this addreſs to the publick, you honeſtly confeſs; "What I ſhall ſay "on the ſubject (viz. the true aims and views of the "clergy) muſt be ſaid *ſolely* on *my own* authority."

Some, indeed, may imagine, that, being in holy orders, the gift conferred on you when ordained, implied a power, equal, if not ſuperior, to what the moſt *illuminated ſaints* pretend to; a power to diſcern the hearts, the moſt private thoughts and intentions of men: and, therefore, may conclude, you are properly qualified to declare, not only for yourſelf, but for all others, what is the *only* epiſcopate that has *ever*, by any man, or at any time, been aſked, or even *wiſhed* for. But, unluckily for you, you have dropt a hint, which diſcovers a conſciouſneſs of your being liable to err in this matter, where you ſay, "I hope for the "pardon of my brethren, if, unknowingly, I ſhall "wrong them, or expreſs ſentiments *different from* "*theirs*." Can any one, then, think you are properly qualified for ſtating fairly to the publick *the true aims and views of your brethren*; when at the ſame time you confeſs your unacquaintance with their *real ſentiments*? 'Tis ſtrange, methinks, 'tis wond'rous ſtrange! that a gentleman, who pretends to be a teacher of truth too, ſhould be guilty of ſo glaring an abſurdity: and, more particularly, that he ſhould be at ſo much pains, with his repartees and witticiſms, to amuſe, and to prepare the wide mouthed credulity of the multitude to receive more readily his gilded deception.

You certainly have a right, Sir, to declare to the publick, what were *your own aims and views* in petitioning for a biſhop. But, give me leave to inform you, I am really apprehenſive, your *random aſſertion*, as above recited, will incline ſome people to ſuſpect your veracity. And as to the *aims and views of the reſt* of the clergy, the publick will judge, or at leaſt conjecture, not from the bare aſſertions of an unauthoriſed advocate, but, from the contents of their addreſs to his excellency the governor, or from what, hereafter, may appear under the ſignature of their *own ſentiments*.

However, on the ſuppoſition that you are ſincere in your declaration; "Were it poſſible, that the liber"ties, either civil or religious, of but the moſt incon"ſiderable individual in America could be endangered "by what we aſk, I declare in the ſincerity of my "heart, I would ceaſe to aſk it." And on the ſuppoſition, you are honeſt in your deſcription of the *only* epiſcopate you wiſh for; and, that the obtaining a biſhop is the only human means, you know of, to remove from the church the preſent proverbial ſcandal; on theſe ſuppoſitions, be it known to you, Sir, I heartily join with you in your petitions for *ſuch* a biſhop, and ſincerely wiſh, they may be attended with ſpeedy ſucceſs. Nor can I think, that any chriſtian man, any who has effectually learned that moſt important leſſon, doing as he would be done by, would wiſh the church deprived of, what may appear to her, ſuch an ineſtimable bleſſing.

And now, Sir, claiming the privilege of adopting your own quotation; "in civitate liberâ, linguam "mentemque liberas eſſe debere," you'll excuſe my freedom in pointing out to you, what, to me appears a ſtill farther human means, for promoting the real benefit of the church, or the advancement of true religion. You ſay, the miniſters in Maryland are reproached with being, even proverbially, *unworthy*. I have never yet heard, that this is the caſe with the clergy, of the ſame denomination, in Pennſylvania. Let then the clergy here, be put on the ſame footing as they are there; let them be, entirely, dependent on their hearers, for the reward of their labours; this would naturally lead them to a behaviour ſuitable to their ſtation in life, to a diligent application to their proper employ, and, conſequently, remove the reproaches, which are caſt on ſome of them, of being proud and contemptuous, neglectful of their duties, and ſhewing more anxiety to aggrandize themſelves, than to benefit their hearers.

With all proper ſubmiſſion to the ſuperior judgment of our legiſlators, would I ſpeak it: Could you think it reaſonable, Sir; would the law appear to you to be founded on equity; were you *obliged* to contribute to the ſupport and encouragement of a *jeſuitical teacher*; or to any clergyman whom you thought *unworthy*; to one, for inſtance, who, you had reaſon to ſuſpect, had no more concern for *your* welfare, than he had for that of the devil? Let us reflect a little. What is the proteſtant liberty ſo frequently talked of? Amongſt other advantages received by the reformation, this is reckoned not the leaſt, the free uſe of the ſacred writings. But is this uſe real or pretended? What is the difference between papal uſurpation and proteſtant liberty? the pope locks up the ſcriptures, the church confines the underſtanding; with both the church is to be implicitly believed, or elſe rack and tortures are brought forth, for the refractory and diſobedient by the one; excommunications, &c. thundered out by the other. Is it not, to ſay the leaſt of it, ungenerous and inhumane, to condemn or puniſh for *ſpeculative* notions, ſuch as are found to be obſcure, doubtful and ambiguous in the ſacred writings? How abſurd and ridiculous to require men to believe and practiſe, what appears to be conſonant and agreeable to ſcripture, when they are denied and debarred the privilege of judging of it by ſcripture? How inconſiſtent with that civil and religious liberty ſo frequently talked of, effectually to incapacitate a man for chuſing the teacher (from whom alone there is a proſpect of his receiving any material advantage), one whom he has a good opinion of, and a ſincere regard for? And, what is ſtill worſe, to oppreſs his conſcience with the conſtant unpleaſing reflection, he is contributing, what ſhould procure him an agreeable teacher, and perhaps the neceſſaries of life to a numerous family, this he is obliged to contribute for the ſupport and encouragement of one whoſe ſole qualifications appear to be adapted, not to propogate the truths of the goſpel, but, the kingdom of darkneſs?

If, after all, our legiſlators ſhould judge it neceſſary or expedient, that every man ſhould be under an *obligation* to contribute to the ſupport of ſome publick teacher of religion; all that I would aſk of them, is, let it be left at my option, whom I ſhall encourage as ſuch. And, I can truly ſay, my choice would be determined, without any regard to ſect or denomination, ſolely by appearances of the greateſt capacity and the ſtrongeſt inclinations to inculcate doctrines, unqueſtionably, beneficial to all men, viz. doing juſtly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God.

If you think me, Sir, materially wrong, that my notions are inconſiſtent with the principles of civil or religious liberty, unſupported by equity and the genuine doctrines of the goſpel, be pleaſed to expoſe my error to the publick; and in ſo doing you will oblige a ſincere well-wiſher to every honeſt man.

A CONSISTENT PROTESTANT.

Baltimore, Auguſt 14, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

PROCLAMATIONS profeſſedly to ſettle the fees of office and prevent extortion we are commanded to think, by the reſolves of the lower houſe, printed in the Gazette of July 8th, 1773, go directly to diſpenſe with the conſtitution, and ſuſpend the action of the laws. I ſhall not take upon me to diſcuſs the legal grounds upon which the proclamation, iſſued in this colony for the above purpoſes, ſtands, either in reſpect of its immediate operation, or its tendency; nor ſhall I ſtep ſo far out of my ſphere, as to pronounce deciſively on the modification of power, with which the crown is inveſted, to ſettle fees of office in the mother country. But I ſhall (under favour) urge the acquieſcence of the legiſlature of * New-York in the ſettlement of fees by royal proclamation, as an authority as reſpectable, in ſupport of a contrary doctrine, namely that the ſettlement of fees by proclamation is not only of a beneficial tendency, but a branch of undoubted prerogative, as the reſolves of the lower houſe of Maryland can be fairly deemed, when cited to prove this meaſure of government big with oppreſſion and ruin. And herein I do not mean to give offence to thoſe who hold forth the reſolves of the lower houſe, as the certain ſtar and compaſs, to guide us, not only in our determinations on this ſubject, but on others of the laſt moment, even though they be in a regular way of deciſion, before the moſt awful tribunals of the conſtitution. But ſhould the reſolves of the lower houſe of Maryland, when weighed againſt the acquieſcence of the legiſlature of New-York, incline the ſcale, it is not impoſſible, but that the ſettlement of fees by proclamation in the iſland of Jamaica, may reduce the oppoſite authorities to an equipoiſe at leaſt. As I am yet to learn, to what degree, the legiſlatures of New-York and Jamaica are leſs tenacious of their rights upon which ſuch immenſe property depends, leſs enlightened or more influenced by a faction than the commons of Maryland, it is to that *unſophiſticated common ſenſe* which God has indiſcriminately dealt out to the whole human race, that I appeal. I would not be underſtood to provoke to the field *the myſtics*, whoſe enlarged and peculiar courſe of ſtudies naturally introduce them into the penetralia of the conſtitution; the *lawyers* I mean, whoſe profeſſion I will no more believe deſerving of thoſe opprobrious epithets, epithets that MAKE ALL THE WHIG BLOOD IN MY BODY BOIL, which THE GREAT JUDGE AND ORATOR has beſtowed upon it, in a celebrated ſpeech, than I will believe what his lordſhip has declared in the ſame ſpeech; that the late oppoſition of America to the illegal impoſitions and unnatural preſſures of the mother country, was WANTON REBELLION; though I confeſs that his authority and experience will go at leaſt as far in the firſt as in the ſecond inſtance.

MERCATOR.

The royal proclamation for the ſettlement of fees and preventing extortion in the iſland of Jamaica is as follows—"Jamaica ſſ. By the King. A proclama"tion. Foraſmuch as we have received frequent com"plaints, that ſeveral publick offices in our colonies "and plantations in America, have taken and receiv"ed, by colour of their ſeveral offices, ſundry exorbi"tant fees for buſineſs tranſacted therein. And where"as from repreſentations lately made unto us, there is "reaſon to apprehend, that ſuch unwarrantable de"mands and exactions ſtill continue in ſome of our "ſaid colonies, particularly on the ſurvey and paſſing "of patents for lands; we have the juſteſt indignation "at ſuch ſhameful and illegal practices, which do not "only diſhonour our ſervice, but alſo operate to the "prejudice of the publick intereſt, by obſtructing the "ſpeedy ſettlement of our colonies: in order there"fore to teſtify our utmoſt diſpleaſure towards ſuch "unwarrantable and diſhonourable practices, and as "far as in us lies, to prevent the continuance thereof, "and the evil conſequences ariſing therefrom, we have "thought fit to iſſue this our royal proclamation, ut"terly prohibiting and forbidding all ſuch practices "for the future; and we do hereby order, command "and ſtrictly enjoin and require all publick officers "whatſoever, in this our iſland of Jamaica, that they "or any of them, do not preſume to demand or re"ceive, from any of our loving ſubjects or any other "perſons whatſoever, ANY OTHER FEES for publick "buſineſs tranſacted in their reſpective offices, than "what have been eſtabliſhed by † proper authority, "on pain of our high diſpleaſure; and it is our royal "will and pleaſure, that every officer who ſhall de"mand and receive any other than the fees hereby al"lowed, ſhall forthwith be removed from his ſaid of"fice, and ſhall be proſecuted by our attorney general "of this our iſland for ſuch his action with the utmoſt "ſeverity of the law. Witneſs his excellency William "Henry Littleton eſquire, captain general, governor "and commander in chief in and over this our ſaid "iſland of Jamaica and other the territories thereon "depending in America, chancellor and vice admiral "of the ſame, at St. Jago de la Vega the 19th of Sep"tember, anno Dom. one thouſand ſeven hundred and "ſixty-four.

WILLIAM HENRY LITTLETON.

"By his excellency's command.

"THOMAS HAY, ſecretary.

"GOD ſave the KING."

TO THE PRINTER.

Prince-George's county.

UPON peruſing your paper of the 5th of Auguſt, I met with a production under the ſignature of Poplicola, which put me in mind of the ſtory I had read of a dull rogue of an author, who applied to the famous Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, for his opinion of an impertinent book he had written: "Turn it into rhyme," ſaid Sir Thomas. The man went home and did ſo: and in a few days came the ſecond time to ſhew him the merit of his labours. The chancellor took it in his hand, and ſaid, "why, ay, now 'tis *ſomething*—'tis *rhyme*—before it "was neither *rhyme* nor *reaſon*." I beg, Mr. Printer, you will tell the author that this ſtory is compleatly applicable to his Poplicola: in its preſent ſtate, it is a mere *blank*—a *nothing*—let him turn it into *rhyme*, and then it will be *ſomething*.

It would not be amiſs, Mr. Printer, for you to adviſe the author of Poplicola, and ſuch other deſpicable ſcribblers, who are inceſſantly infulting common ſenſe, to obſerve Dr. Criſpin's maxim, "*Ne ſutor ultra crepi*"*dam*."

A CUSTOMER.

* *See Gazette, Auguſt* 5.

† *It is neceſſary to obſerve to the reader that, the fees of office in Jamaica had been ſettled by an act of aſſembly, anno Dom.* 1711. *That act was become obſolete. His majeſty expreſſed his willingneſs, by his governor, to concur with the legiſlature of the iſland, to go into a reviſal of the obſolete law, and eſtabliſh ſuch fees as were ſuitable to the circumſtances: until which reviſal ſhould take place, the proclamation, which was governed* preciſely by the rates preſcribed by the obſolete law, *was to continue in force. This* gracious *act of the crown is commemorated by a committee of the lower houſe with the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude.*

THE Subſcriber will lump off the goods he has at his ſtore in the city of Annapolis, upon very reaſonable terms, for ready tobacco, received at any warehouſe in the province.

tf ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Anne-Arundel county, ſs. Auguſt 14, 1773.

ORDERED, by the juſtices of the county court, that publick notice be given in the Maryland gazette, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for an act of aſſembly to enable them to levy a ſum of tobacco on the taxable inhabitants of the ſaid county, for the building and erecting a court-houſe for the uſe of the ſaid county.

Signed per order,

JOHN BRICE, clerk.

To be ſold on Tueſday the 15th of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day after, at the houſe of William Reynolds, in Annapolis, for ſterling caſh, bills of exchange, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, called the Golden Grove, lying in Dorcheſter county, near Choptank bridge, containing 1500 acres: this land is well adapted either for farming or planting, and ſeveral remarkable fine branches on it, which with a little trouble may be made fit for the ſcythe: there is on the ſaid land, a new dwelling houſe, 18 by 22 feet, well done; alſo ſeveral new tobacco houſes, barn, ſtable, meat houſe, quarters, and all other neceſſary houſes newly built. This tract is exceedingly well timbered, and large quantities of oak boards and ſhingles of any kind may be got on it, there being at leaſt nine hundred acres of wood, conſiſting chiefly of oak of all kines, and many large hiccories. Part of the ſoil is remarkably good for producing fine tobacco, and the other very proper for farming. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be allowed ſome time for the payment of part of the money, on giving bond on intereſt, with good ſecurity if required. Mr. Robert Denin who now lives on the land, has a leaſe of it for 21 years, eight of which are expired. The title is indiſputable.

RICHARD & BENNETT DARNALL.

N. B. The ſale will begin at twelve o'clock preciſely.

Auguſt 13, 1773.

To be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 28th of this inſtant, for ſterling money, or bills of exchange,

THREE or four country born ſlaves, houſehold furniture, hogs, horſes, cattle, and ſheep. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ts STOCKETT WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 12, 1773.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the twenty-ſecond of September next,

A PARCEL of land ſuppoſed to contain about 300 acres, about ſeven miles below Piſcataway, and about two from Patowmack-river, for ſterling or current money. The ſale to be on the premiſes, at the houſe where John Holly now lives as a tenant, who will ſhew the land to any perſon who ſhall incline to view the ſame before the day of ſale, when the exact quantity will be made out, by

w4 ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN.

Upper-Marlborough, Auguſt 11, 1773.

IN cuſtody for his priſon fees, which will not amount to above ſix pounds current money, a perſon who writes a good hand, and underſtands the weaving buſineſs well; he would engage as a ſchool-maſter, or as a weaver, with any perſon for a time till he could earn the above ſum. Apply to

RALPH FORSTER,
Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1773.

JERVIS BURFORD AND DAVID JONES,

TAILORS and HABIT-MAKERS, from LONDON,

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have opened ſhop at the houſe of Mrs. Maw, near the church, where they intend carrying on their buſineſs in all its branches, hoping that, by a ſtrict adherence and conſtant endeavour to give ſatisfaction, they will merit the approbation of all ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to favour them with their cuſtom; and as ability in tradeſmen is generally deemed a ſufficient recommendation, they flatter themſelves their merit will find acceſs to the good will of the publick, and all favours grounded on that principle they will moſt gratefully acknowledge. w4

Auguſt 10, 1773.

STOLEN or ſtrayed away from Capt Thomas Harwood's paſture, on Weſt-river ridge, a large bay horſe, known by the name of Fox, formerly belonged to Henry Dorſey Goff, Eſq; in Baltimore, Mr. James ———, Capt. Larkin Hammond, and at preſent the property of Capt. Raymond Payne, he has a white ſpot or ſtar in his forehead, the hair on the upper part of his tail rubbed off, part of his mane alſo; is about 15 hands high, and had on but three ſhoes. Whoever brings him (or gives intelligence ſo as the horſe may be had) to Capt. Thomas Harwood as above, to Mr. Kenſey Johns, at Pig-Point, to Mr. Alexander Butrell, Queen-Anne, or Charles Graham's, Eſq; Lower-Marlborough, ſhall receive thirty ſhillings reward, with their reaſonable expences bore, to be paid by either of the above perſons on delivery, or by the owner.

RAYMOND PAYNE.

Qui viſum vitam dat. Cic.

THE infinitely wiſe author of nature has aſſigned to the eyes and ears the moſt uſeful and important offices of life: the ſtructure of thoſe delicate tender organs is ſo exquiſitely minute, the mechaniſm and properties of their various parts ſo admirably curious, that they muſt be filled with propriety, the miracles of nature! The great variety of dangers and diſeaſes, manifeſt and occult, to which theſe precious ſenſes are expoſed; the little attention that hath hitherto been paid to the improvement of this noble ſcience; and ſo few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to ſtudy them in any degree ſuitable to their importance is full buſineſs for life.

The ineſtimable bleſſings and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the ſight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf, is attended with ſuch ſolitary diſcomfort, ſuch gloomy ideas, and conſtant uneaſineſs of mind, as no one can be truly ſenſible of who has not in ſome meaſure experienced it himſelf. How noble therefore, how deſerving of the niceſt cultivation muſt that art be, that can reſtore ſight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, ſpeech to the dumb, and keep in order the ſprings of theſe maſter-pieces of creative wiſdom! That art muſt needs be divine, becauſe, thus aſſiſted, the wonders of nature and of art, opening on the mind, expand it with the moſt exalted apprehenſions of the great artiſt!

To the inhabitants of MARYLAND,

DR. GRAHAM

OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST reſpectfully offers his beſt ſervices, and acquaints them that he intends poſitively *to be at New-Town-Cheſter, in Maryland, on Wedneſday the 15th of September next, where he will continue two weeks; and on Friday the 1ſt of October, he purpoſes to be at Baltimore-Town; there to practiſe till the 1ſt of November; at theſe places ſuch perſons whoſe circumſtances or ſituation have precluded them from receiving aſſiſtance at Philadelphia, may conſult him in all diſorders of the eye and its appendages; and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons who have had the unſpeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted Thoſe perſons likewiſe whoſe eyes are utterly periſhed, or ſunk in their heads, may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, ſo curiouſly fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthy ſtate.*

Medicine and Surgery have always been his favourite ſtudy; but the ſtructure and diſeaſes of thoſe tender, ſympathetic, and nearly connected organs, to which nature has aſſigned the moſt important offices of life, have for many years particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardleſs of vague conjectural hypotheſes, he hath, on rational principles, deduced methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the moſt accurate obſervations in a courſe of practice, the moſt extenſive, and the moſt ſucceſsful of any of his cotemporaries in Europe, or on this vaſt continent.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of theſe parts of the Britiſh colonies can readily diſtinguiſh true merit from pretended knowledge. To conciliate therefore their favour, Dr. Graham begs leave to aſſure them, that, with tenderneſs and moderation, even to the pooreſt individual, his beſt abilities ſhall at all times be exerted to ſerve them; and as the ſucceſs, which daily attends his practice, is a better teſtimony of his ſkill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it ſuffice only to mention, that after ſeveral years ſtudy, at the juſtly celebrated univerſity of Edinburgh, he has travelled in purſuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hoſpitals, as well as the lectures of the moſt eminent profeſſors in Europe.

Since his arrival at Philadelphia, in October, 1771, many hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following diſorders, many of which had been of long ſtanding, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by gentlemen who otherwiſe do honour to the profeſſion; the ſucceſs attending their practice ſufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entruſted. The chief diſorders are as follow, viz. Periodical, partial, and total blindneſs; whether occaſioned by a cataract, glaucoma, or gutta ſerena; weakneſs, and dimneſs of ſight; ſquinting, pain, ſwelling, and inflammation of the eyes; ſpots, ſpecks, pearls, or films, occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, blows, or extraneous ſubſtances; weak, watery, red, ſpongy, and ulcerated eye-lids; ſpaſmodic twitchings of the muſcles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excreſcences; fiſtulæ lachrymales. Total and periodical deafneſs; thickneſs of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful ſenſations in conſequence of loud ſounds; cracking, itching, continual and remitting noiſes in the ears; offenſive runnings, occaſioned by colds, ſwelling, ſwimming, picking, and improper applications, or by long and ſevere ſickneſſes; inſects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones; polypi, &c. and ſeveral perſons born deaf and dumb; ſtammering, &c.

*** The poor, who apply properly recommended, will be aſſiſted gratis, with advice, medicines and manual operations, as their reſpective caſes may require; and for that purpoſe he will appropriate every morning, between the hours of five and ſeven. The doctor intends poſitively to ſail for England in a few months; thoſe, therefore, who have occaſion for aſſiſtance in ſight, hearing, or ſpeech, muſt apply immediately.*

The doctor intends not to ſhew any partiality, but to attend to patients in regular order as they apply, or as they give in their names at the bar of the coffee-houſe, or head tavern in each place.

Æquè pauperibus prodeſt, locupletibus æquè,
Æquè neglectum pueris ſenibuſque nocebit. Hor.

THE ſubſcribers being now confined languiſhing priſoners in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby take this method to inform their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for relief.

w3 CHARLES HOMEWOOD,
RICHARD GRACE,
EDWARD KNOWLES.

Auguſt 14, 1773.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next general aſſembly for laying out roads to and from Carrollſburg, and other purpoſes that will be ſet forth in the ſaid petition.

Georgetown, Auguſt 2, 1773.

WAS left with me the ſubſcriber a black mare, about 10 years old, and about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, and has but one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JASPER YOTT.

Auguſt 18, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Elk-Ridge church, the 8th inſt. an Engliſh convict ſervant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth ſtands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt, roll trouſers, felt hat, and coarſe new ſhoes: he pretends to know the duties of a ſailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwiſe fraudulently obtained a paſs.—Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reaſonable charges if brought home.

tf THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 30, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, a ſervant man, named Edward Humphreys, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 40 years of age; he pretends to be a ſhoemaker, of a brown complexion, well built, and ſhort brown hair, a very mild ſober look: had on when he went away, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, felt hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive if taken in the county, ſix dollars; if out of the county, ten dollars; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

w2 JAMES BAKER.

TAKEN up and committed to Somerſet county jail, a certain John Danks, who ſays he belongs to John Roberts, in Baltimore county His maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take him out.

GEORGE DASHIELL, ſheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Ollion, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſtray dark bay mare, about 12 hands and a half high, branded thus ⓘ has a ſcar on her off hip, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on each ſide, trots and gallops.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is in the poſſeſſion of Francis M'Daniel, living at Mr. Caleb Dorſey's, Elk-Ridge, a ſtray bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, a ſtar in his forehead, two ſaddle ſpots, one on each ſide, has a ſmall bell and beſl collar on, paces, trots, and gallops.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Rheſa Todd, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſtray black mare, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, trots and gallops

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

THE ſubſcriber having declined the buſineſs of ſtore keeping for ſome time, begs leave to requeſt all perſons that have dealings with him to ſettle their accounts without loſs of time, otherwiſe he will be obliged to take ſuch ſteps as the law directs.

He has ſtill on hand about £. 300 ſterling coſt of goods, which he will ſell upon reaſonable terms, and may be ſeen at Mr Aikman's ſtore, next door to Mr. Joſhua Frazier's. Alſo a neat phaeton with compleat harneſs. COLIN CAMPBELL.

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Meſgrove, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſtray bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock, W A T B all joined together. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.

ORDERED, THAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish *taxes* or *fees* and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any *taxes* or *fees* on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any *proclamation* issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is *arbitrary, unconstitutional*, and *oppressive*.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the *proclamation* issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was *illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional*, and *oppressive*.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was *illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional*, and *oppressive*.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the ADVISERS of of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, *That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.*

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773.

THE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been impowered by an act of assembly of this province, to sell and dispose of the lots, buildings and improvements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, lately resided, hereby gives notice, that he will dispose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase them, at any time between the date hereof and the 29th day of September next ensuing, at which time (if not before disposed of) they will be exposed to publick sale upon the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of credit will then be made known by

ts WILLIAM BERNARD.

June 16, 1773.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Simon Piper, and says he belongs to John Hunter, about five miles beyond Frederick-town in Virginia. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his left hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old light coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with silver basket buttons, an old jacket of the same with the back parts of shaloon, a pair of black serge denim breeches and a pair of osnabrig trousers over them, an old fine white shirt and an osnabrig ditto over it, and an old caster hat. The owner of said negro is desired to take him away and pay charges to

8w WILLIAM HANSON, Deputy sheriff.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, *in* West-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

To be sold cheap for cash, by the subscriber, wholesale and retail,

VERY good spirit and West-India rum, continent ditto, molasses, genuine Mallaga wine, loaf sugar of several sorts, a large quantity of best Muscovado ditto, bohea and souchong tea, nutmegs, allspice, pepper and ginger, mustard, chocolate and coffee, soap, tallow and spermaceti candles, powder and shot, window glass of several sizes, and a few choice saltpetre'd Burlington gammons. Also sweet oil, Stoughton's bitters, Bateman's drops and British oil, sugar cakes for destroying worms in children, Anderson's pills, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, rhubarb and manna, &c. &c.

3w WILLIAM WILKINS.

THERE is at the plantation of Jacob Dicas, a small stray black horse, about 12 and a half or 13 hands high, branded H on the near shoulder, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 28th of Sept. will be run for,

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for Horses &c. belonging to the Members of the Club.

ON WEDNESDAY the 29th.

The CITY PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, GIVE AND TAKE. Aged Horses 14 Hands high to carry 9 Stone, allowing 7lb. for every *Year* under Age; and 7lb. for every *Inch* under 14 Hands; but for every Inch above 14 Hands, to carry 7lb. extraordinary. Heats 3 Miles each.

ON THURSDAY the 30th.

The CITY PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for Four and Three Years old; Four Years to carry 8 Stone, Three Years to carry 7 Stone, allowing 3lb. for Fillies. Heats 2 Miles each.

ON FRIDAY the 1st of October.

The THEATRICAL PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

There will be a Sweep-stakes on Monday the 27th of September, between
William Fitzhugh, Esquire's gray Filly, by Fearnought.
Benjamin Ogle, Esquire's gray Filly, by Othello.
Daniel Heath, Esquire's gray Filly, by Traveller.

The winning Horse each day is excluded starting for any of the other Plates.

Subscribers of Three Pounds or upwards, may enter free for each, or all of the Three last Days Plates. Non-Subscribers to pay Two Guineas Entrance each Day.

The Horses intended to run for the Two last Days Sport, must be entered with the Clerk of the Course, on Saturday the 25th of Sept. any Time before Twelve at Noon; and the Horses for the give and take Plate, must be entered and measured between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon of the same day, or pay, should they start for any of those plates, double Entrance at the Post, if the Property of a Non-Subscriber, Three Pounds.

Subscribers to the Plates, and the Gentlemen who have Horses to start for the Jockey Club Purse, are desired to enter them the same Day, that Lists may be made out and published. Certificates of their Ages must be then produced.

The Horses are to start each Day precisely at Eleven o'Clock. The winning Horse each Day, to pay a Guinea to the Clerk of the Course for Weights, and Scales. Judges to be appointed by the Stewards.

Assemblies as usual, on Tuesday and Friday.

LLOYD DULANY, RICHARD SPRIGG, } Esqrs. Stewards.

For the Encouragement of the Market, and the better Entertainment of the Company at Annapolis during the Races, the JOCKEY CLUB have directed their Secretary to publish the following Premiums, viz.

TEN POUNDS CURRENCY

For the largest and fattest Beef that shall be brought to Market, and sold at or under Six-pence per Pound, The Four Quarters not to weigh less than 700 Pounds.

ONE GUINEA.

For the largest and fattest Weather, above Four Years old.

THREE POUNDS CURRENCY

To the person who brings to Annapolis during the Race Week the greatest Quantity of the largest and best marketable Fish, and retails the same at the usual Prices. Proof of which must be made to the Satisfaction of the Club at the End of the Week.

Persons proposing to become Candidates for the Premiums, are to apply to the Secretary of the JOCKEY CLUB.

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.

HIS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary, on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province——Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

South-river, July 14, 1773.

To be sold, by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ABOUT 150 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated on South-river, near London-town. The soil is good; on it is a dwelling-house and kitchen, with a brick chimney, corn-house, barn, stable, and several other convenient houses. For terms apply to

JOSEPH BREWER, SAMUEL GEIST, } Executors of Joseph Brewer, deceased. w5

Virginia, August 2, 1773.

At Leed's-town, on the first day of September next, (the day of the races) will be offered for sale, for ready money, or bills on London,

AN exceeding valuable and high blooded mare, imported for private use from London about five years ago, together with four of her descendants by Fearnought, Ranter and Nabob; also a negro coachman, about twenty-seven years of age; he has been used to the stable and carriage from his infancy, is compleat in size for box or postillion, and is remarkably healthy and sober.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Vienna, in Maryland, July 9, 1773.

ON Sunday night last, the house of the subscriber was broke open, and a pocket-book containing sundry papers was taken out of a desk. The book or papers were of little value, and could be of no use to any person but the owner; but in order to bring the person or persons to justice, the above reward will be paid upon conviction of any of the offenders, by

w2 SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK.

June 28, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, in Virginia, two servants, to wit. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, imported in the Scarsdale, Capt. Reid, in 1771; he is a gardener by trade, a slender made man, about five feet nine inches high, a thin face, blackish hair, blue eyes, very white teeth, has a cough, and a swing in his walk: had on and took with him, a kersey and cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig, white, and check shirts, and sailors cloaths; he has been severely whipped. Thomas Putterel, an indented servant, imported this year in the Liberty, Capt. Rayson, he is a short thick well made man, of a fair complexion, round faced, hazle eyes, good teeth, speaks quick: Had on, a brown cloth coat, a second mourning jacket, black breeches, gray worsted hose, and carried a butcher's steel and knife with him, and is by trade a butcher. I do imagine they will endeavour to get on board some vessel and pass for sailors; and I do hereby forewarn all masters of vessels from employing or carrying them out of this colony. I will give five pounds current money reward for each, if taken out of the colony, and brought to me at my house, or secured in a jail so that I get them again. The butcher can read, write, and keep accounts.

2w RICHARD LEE.

July 24, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Benedict, a negro man, named Will, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 26 years of age, is a well set fellow, has a scar over his right eye: Had on, when he went away (which was about the first of February last) a blue fearnought jacket, remarkably long, a check shirt, and a pair of old plush breeches, and a dark cut wig; he also took with him, an old crimson cloth coat, and a drab coloured great coat. It is conjectured that he is gone to Frederick county, as his wife was sent there to a quarter of Thomas Davies's her master, which is within a few miles of Hungerford's tavern, and Seneca run; or that he is in St. Mary's county, near the mouth of Wiccomico river, as he has a brother and other relations the property of Mr. Kenelm Chesseldine. Whoever will secure the said negro in any jail, so that the owner may get him again, shall have 30 shillings currency reward, besides what the law allows. If brought home, without committing to jail, five pounds current money.

w3 MARY ANDERSON.

ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM.

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